BON MARCHE.

BON MARCHE.

Another Great Saturday's Selling at the Bon Marche Rebuilding Sale.

| Man E are achieving the greatest accomplishments of the sale right now. The rapid progress of the builders is putting a double incentive on us to clear out goods. The question of "what price" is only a question of how low a price it will take to move goods out quickest. The list published today only represents pickings here and there. There's too much to tell all at once-so take each item as an indication of the doings of its department.

Hosiery.

We've a lot of Children's one by one Ribbed, Lisle and Cotton Hose-Full regular made, with double heel, knee and toe-Sizes 5 to 91/2-(guaranteed fast black). They sell regularly for 25c, and 35c. The price in the lot...... 17c.

Ribbons.

A lot of All-silk Taffeta Liberty and Satin Taffeta Ribbons, in all colors, including the much wanted white, pink and blue. Ribbons that sell

Millinery.

We've made a lot of the Ladies' \$1 bell crown and stitched brim Duck Hats. To go in the sale at......50c.

The \$1.50 White Felt Hats—that are so much worn in the mountains and at the seashere—in white and two-tone effects, finished \$\sigma_5\$C.

White and Black Coque 390.

Those ready-to-wear Du Barry Veils (11/2 vds. long), with hemstitched dotted borders, that were \$1, 69C.

The 50c. Chiffon Veiling, dotted and plain effects, in black, white and colors—is $35\mathbb{C}_{\bullet}$

Ladies' Vests.

About 500 dozen Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Veststaped neck and sleeves-Sizes 4, 5 and 6—that sell for 12½c. regularly. In 5C. the sale at......

Ladies' White Lisle Vests, with silk tape at neck and sleeves; all regular sizes 4, 5 and 6, 25c, values. In the 11 4 C. Ladies' Fine Lisle and Silk Hemstitched Vests, plain and lace-trimmed, with round, square and V necks, silk tape neck and sleeves; all 32C. ues. Sale price.

Silk Raglans.

Six of them left and we'll put a price on them that will move them out quickly. They were \$20, \$22.50

Undermuslins.

Just one lot today-to give you an idea of the pricing. Short and long Petticoats, Gowns, Drawers, Chemise and Corset Covers-daintily trimmed garments. Some with lace, some with embroidery. 59c. is usual. The 36C.

White Shirt Waists.

Every White Shirt Waist in the house has been assembled in these 4 lots-and marked at about half-to close. In white India linon and Persian lawn -short and long sleevessome trimmed with embroidery, some with lace, some hemstitched and others tucked.

Waists worth to \$1.25....59c. Waists worth to \$2.00....89c. Waists worth to \$2.50...\$1.39 Waists worth to \$3.50...\$1.60

BON MARCHE, 314-316-318 7th.

MR. SWINBURNE'S ROARS. His Paper on Dickens in "The Quar- Plan to Irrigate an Orchard by Capil-

terly Review."

From the London Academy. Mr. Swinburne's love of noise and rotunwere but a thought more human and more than the old way of feeding moisture to credible." and then, on rising lungs, vocif- | trees by way of the roots. erate that "a child whom nothing can ever irritate, whom nothing can ever baffle,

nothing can ever delude, and whom nothing can ever dismay, is a monster as inhuman as a baby with two heads." Mr. Swinburne reserves to himself the right to blame Dickens. The objectors to plot of "Bleak House," as it affects dy Deadlock, are "helots of culture whose brains may have been affected by the academic delirium of self-complacent superiority." The critics who find some parts of "A Tale of Two Cities" exagger-The critics who find some ated and unreal share "the chattering duncery and impudent malignity of so consummate and pseudosophical a quack as George Henry Lewis." Anon the lava tide of adjectives overtakes "the blatant boobies who deny truthfulness and realism to the imagination or the genius of Dickens be-cause it never condescended to wallow in metaphysics or in filth." Mr. Lang's gentle chidings of Dickens may have been a thin and unnecessary sauce piquante to the Gadshill banquet, but we are quite unable to discover why they should infuriate a poet who screams the very same objections. It is he who finds the plot of "Dombey and Son" stupid, and the characters of the father and daughter "failures of the first magnitude." It is he who notes Dickens "curious and seemingly incorrigible tensor." urious and seemingly incorrigible ignorance" of society, and whom the halting invention and the poor humor of "Little Dorrit" affect with "irrepressible irritation."

It may be that Mr. Swinburne resents the bestowal of warm instead of superheated praise on the writer whom he can hardly refer to average the state of the refer to except under such phrase as "this magnificent and immortal benefactor. is doubtful, however, whether the laudation contained in the following sentence has any meaning whatever: "David Copperfield," from the first chapter to the last, is unmis-takable by any eye above the level and

beyond the insight of a beetle's as one of

the masterpleces to which time can only

more wonderful than the thing they won-der at: "To have created Abel Magwitch

others it would perhaps explain his article, though it would not effect his object. We

can only compare the effect of his prose on our nerves with that of a relentless steam organ braying in wafts of gas heat,

while the characters of Dickens ride round distractedly on hobby horses, urged, as it seems, by the insupportable accompani-

Plague of Tarantulas.

From the London Express. There is a perfect plague of tarantula spiders in the south of Spain, near Seville. The number of the sufferers is so great that all the guitar players of the neighborhood have been employed. They have established a tariff at the rate of 1d. per case treated by the harmonic cure. The guitar player has to keep up the tune "La Tarantula," while the person bitten by the spider dances to it. In serious cases, when the patient is confined to bed, the guitar player accompanies the family, who sit round the bed singing the disenchantment "Taran-tula" rhyme, which might be translated as follows:

Come out, come out, this instant, Come out, thou venom bite, Forever take to flight.

TREES DRINK LIKE HORSES.

lary Attraction. From the Denver Post. Irrigation on the capillary attraction prindity seems to preoccupy him to the extent ciple is now being investigated by the state of destroying his finer judgment, his sense | board of horticulture, and the government of scale and his eye for the architecture of experiment station at Fort Collins, with a his commentary. In a single paragraph he | view to recommending it for adoption in will deafen himself to his own voice, so this state. Fruit growers who have exthat of Little Nell he can whisper that she perimented with the scheme declare it to be would thoroughly deserve her fame "if she entirely feasible and much more effective

Flage Carter of Park county, the first person to try the plan in this state, wrote whom nothing can ever misguide, whom Governor Orman some time ago explaining the method of irrigating a tree by capillary attraction. He takes a vessel, a pan, or a bucket, or anything that can be tied to a tree limb and will hold water. He fills with water and then bends a twig about the circumference of an ordinary lead pen-cil into the water. The liquid will be rapidly absorbed by the twig, and in turn the meate every part of the tree. The problem of keeping the vessels supplied with water is not a difficult one, for the reason that a half gallon of water will do as much irrigating as many cubic inches under the present plan, the adherents of the scheme

> "Capillary attraction is the future of orchard irrigation," says the originator of the proposition. "I took up the matter two years ago, but did not put it to a final test until this spring. Then I had two trees that needed attention badly, and I experimented with each. One young tree had been rubbed thoroughly by a horse and was wilted badly. I applied my method of watering it and within one week it completely revived. I next treated a sick apple tree, and now it is all right, thanks to the capillary attraction principle."

THE OX HORN INDUSTRY.

How a Trade Which Has Reached Large Proportions Originated.

From the New York Evening Post.

A far diar sight in the business quarter It of this city is the Russian horn peddler. The man himself is picturesque, having the strong features, dark skin, long beard and ill-fitting clothes which mark the Slovak, while his wares are always noticeable for their oddity. Sometimes it is the hatrack consisting of two ox horns beautifully poladd a new charm and an unimaginable value." Judgments like the following are ished and fitted together at the butts upon a small wooden board ready for hanging in a hallway. At another time it is a small is to be a god indeed among the creators of deathless men." Even minor characters are described as "flashing into eternity across the stage of Dickens." It is but for a mothree-legged stool, of which each leg is a great horn. Again, it is a gun rack, where the hooks are horns, yellow, white, gray, ment that we meet Bill Barney, but "eternity is in that moment." And so on, and so on. If Mr. Swinburne's aim were to do brown and black. If you desire it he will supply you with easy chairs, arm chairs Dickens hurt by paralyzing the praise of and rockers of which the entire frames are made of horns. Of similar construction are easels, music racks, picture frames, wall trophies and baby cribs.

The industry was started about fifteen years ago by some poor Russian Jews near the kosher slaughter house. Before that time the horns were sold with the hoofs to the glue makers and button manufacturers. the glue buyers had no trouble in getting all the raw material they needed.

The manufacturers first prepared the horns by boiling and using alkalies. After-ward they found they could secure better results by treatment with cold alkaline

lutions followed by antiseptics. After the horns have been cleaned, they are scraped and polished until they gleam like burnished metal. A few are varnished, but the practice is not recommended by the trade.

Another Sufferer. From the Chicago Tribune.

DIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Convention to Be Held September 25-M. K. Lowery the Probable Choice-Briefs.

Evening Star Bureau, No. 701 King St., Bell Telephone No. 106, ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 15, 1902. It is expected here that the republican congressional convention, which meets in Alexandria at noon September 25, will nominate a candidate to oppose Representative John F. Rixey, the democratic nominee for the House of Representatives, at the November election. This was, in fact, the purpose for which the convention was called and the action of the congressional committee was unanimous.

The question of a party candidate has attracted considerable attention. It appears to be highly probable that the name of M. K. Lowery, member of the state legislature from Stafford county, will be placed before the convention. His chances for receiving the nomination are said to be very

The election will be the first held in this district under the new constitution. Some changes in the relative vote of the two parties will doubtless result from the new

Agricultural and Industrial. The general committee charged with mak-

ing preparations for the agricultural and

industrial conference of colored people to be held in this city September 22, through Chairman Magnus L. Robinson, has announced the following officers and committees: Grand chief marshal, James Washingon; aids, Frank Williams, Frederick Watkins, Strother Gillison, Frank Chase, Major Johnson, Albert Wilson, Thomas Shelton, Micajah White, Albert Holmes, Jake Jones, William Washington and Reuben Redd; finance committee, William Goings, Rev. Weston Green, James Washington, Thomas Shelton, Jake Jones, Frank Williams and Frank Chase. William A. Carter was appointed chairman of the reception committee, Abel Douglass marshal of the barbers' division in the parade, and Rev. Robert Monroe marshal of the shoemakers'

The committee has under advisement an application made by Charles Bowles for a special place in the line for a house-moving exhibit. Additional committees, with the line of march and the names of speakers, will be announced in a few days.

General and Personal.

Joseph Jonas will be given a hearing in the police court tomorrow morning on the charge of stealing a watch from W. S. Weaver, whose boarding house is 1313 Duke street. Policeman James T. Smith yesterday recovered the stolen property from a oawn shop in Washington.

M. J. Ahern, assistant paster of that church, have been informed of the successful operation which was performed on Father Ahern in Providence Hospital, Washington. The news was very gratify-

ng. The funeral of Ernest Travers, whose death by suicide occurred early yesterday morning, will take place Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late residence on Chief of Police James F. Webster, who has been spending his vacation in Fairfax

county, has returned to duty at police Corporation Attorney Gardner L. Boothe has gone to Atlantic City to spend a brief

Miss Lizzie Slaymaker is visiting Mrs. harles Towson at her home in Falmouth, Miss Pearl Hoffman, are attending the ses-sion of the Potomac Baptist Association in Fauguier county.

ANNUAL OUTING.

700 Excursionists From Baltimore at River View Today.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen gave its annual excursion to River View today and took down large throngs on the morning and afternoon boats. In the party were over 700 members of the order and their friends from Baltimore, who came to this city in a special train of twelve cars and went to the view on the morning boat. They will return home tonight.

Samuel Grimes' Sudden Death. Samuel H. Grimes died suddenly yesterday about 2:30 o'clock p.m. at his residence, No. 107 Harrison street, Anacostia. Earlier in the day Dr. R. A. Pyles had made arrangements for the man's removal to one of the city hospitals, and it was while awaiting the arrival of the ambulance ordered for this purpose that death ensued. Several days ago similar preparations had been effected by the doctor in the case, but at that time, too, Mr. Grimes became so ill before the ambulance reached the house that his transfer to the hospital had to be deferred. It was apparent that he ceived to be a severe ordeal in becoming a patient in a hospital. Heart disease was named as the cause of his death. The de ceased was about thirty-seven years old

Natives of Formosa.

and is survived by a wife and two small

From the Chicago News. A wealthy Japanese forest planter recently brought to his home a number of the aborigines of Formosa, where he had large interests. While he was entertaining them in a restaurant in Kyoto a wasp flew into the room. A Japanese newspaper says: "At the sight of this tiny insect one of the guests jumped up, caught it very dexterously and made a morsel of the living thing with evident relish. Envious at the luck of this man, the other aborigines began to search about the yard for similar insects, till at last a nest was discovered to the immense delight of the searchers, who divided the spoil among themselves and greedily ate the nest and all. It is said that the geisha and other girls who waited on these insectivorous savages were frightened out of their wits at seeing this strange conduct of the strange guests. On the other hand, the aborigines themselves were rather suspiceous of the entertainments they received after they arrived in Japan proper. They did not understand why they should be treated in that way. Indeed, at one time they took it into their heads that their hosts fed them with delicaof killing them afterward! Mr. Dogura's object in bringing home these uncouth fel-lows here is to take them about his plantations in Yamato and especially to show them the manner of intersecting forests by roads. This gentleman owns large forests in Formosa, but owing to the stubborn opposition of aborigines residing in the vicinity to the cutting of roads through those for-ests he decided to induce some of the natives to come to Japan to personally inspect roadmaking in forests."

The Kingfisher.

From Country Life in America. Koskomenos, the kingfisher, still burrows in the earth like his reptile ancestors; therefore, the other birds call him outcast and will have nothing to do with him. But he cares little for that, being a clattering. rattle-headed, self-satisfied fellow, who seems to do nothing all day long but fish and eat. As you follow him, however, you note with amazement that he does some things marvelously well-better, indeed, than any other of the wood folk. To locate a fish accurately in still water is difficult enough when one thinks of light-refraction; but when the fish is moving, and the sun glares down into the pool and the wind wrinkles its face into a thousand flashing. From the Chicago Tribune.

"You are a victim of the trusts, are you?" the sympathizing mistress of the house asked him.

"Yes'm," said Tuffold Knutt, with his routh full of victuals. "Tm telling you the truth, mum, wen I say that this is the fust place out 5' fourten when I saye that this is the fust place out 5' fourten when I saye that this is the fust place out 5' fourten when I saye that the size of the truth, mum, wen I saye that this is the fust place out 5' fourten when I saye that the size of the truth, mum, wen I saye that the size of the truth, mum, wen I say that this is the fust place out 5' fourten when I saye that one hears from him on the truth, mum, wen I saye that the size of the truth, mum, wen I saye that the size of the truth, mum, wen I saye that this is the fust place out 5' fourten when I saye that one hears from him on the truth, mum, went of the truth of the fish is moving, and the sun of the truth while before, and outle takely.

Prosperity's Victim.

Prosperity's

REPUBLICANS TO NAME A CAN- RUSSIAN PRESS AGAINST HIS SUGAR REGULATIONS.

> All Done in Interest of Small Clique of Raisers of the

> ondence of the Associated Press. ST. PETERSBURG, August 1.-It has long been an open secret that the sugar legislation and policy of M. Witte, the finance minister, finds no more support in Russia, outside the ranks of the sugar producers, than they do abroad. This revolt appears now to have extended even to Kieff, the center of the Russian sugar business. The newspaper, the Kievlanin. treats M. Witte's last diplomatic essays with just as marked coldness as did the foreign perss.

The Kievlanin observes, rather sharply, that M Witte's appeal to the most favored nation clauses in Russia's commercial treaties is of greater theoretical than practical value, since Russia has no commercial treaty with England and all her most important treaties will soon expire. Morcover, it supports the position taken by the United States that a general law directed against all bounty-fed sugar cannot be regarded as an infringement of the most favored nation principle. The paper sees no sense in embroilments such as M. Witte brought about between the United States and Russia for the sake of what he calls "a clique of favored manufacturers." It characterizes M. Witte's denial of a bounty on sugar as not corresponding to the facts of the case.
"The Brussels conference," says the Klev-

ianin, "opened the door to the healthy competition of Russia in the world's sugar market, and Russia proceeds to slam this door in the interests of an artificial system."

Alexander Constantinovich Basily, a high official of the foreign office, died recently in Paris of pneumonia.

M. Basily had a leading part in the peace conference at The Hague. Russian newspapers are displaying keen interest in the projected Alaska-Bering Straits and Irkoutsk railway. They report it to be backed by American millionaires but do not mention the names of the pro

A special government commission has recommended the construction of a railroad from Alexandropol, in Transcaucasia, to the Persian frontier, with a view to its being a branch of the Frivan line when that is built. The construction of another railroad from St. Petersburg to Petro-zavodsk, on Lake Onega, and a short line in the Baltic district has been recom-mended

THE "BOYS IN BLUE."

Evolution of the Uniform Worn by Uncle Sam's Soldiers. From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

In the war for independence uniforms The members of St. Mary's Catholic were various. For well-known reasons the Church and other friends of Rev. Father men were often glad to wear anything were various. For well-known reasons the they could get. The most approved dress, however, was the blue coat and buff breeches of the confinental line. In 1796 the infantry wore dark blue coats. In 1810 the rank and file in all branches of service were put into brue coatees, or jackets. In 1821 the army regulations made blue the army color, and later regulations prescribed light blue trousers for the rank and file. In the period between the Mexican and the civil wars there was a tendency in independent companies toward gray. This was in imitation, perhaps, of the gray uniform still worn by West Point cadets. There is a widespread belief that General Scott favored a gray uniform, and for a few months in 1814 his army on the Niagara Stafford county.

Mrs. Lizzle Hoffman and her daughter, civil war many of the existing militia orfrontier wore gray. At the opening of the ganizations, both morth and south, had gray uniforms. The confederates stuck to gray, or, rather, butternut, which was actually the first "khaki" uniform generally worn. The federal troops, of course, because that was the regular army color, and the historic color, and because at that time it was the best service uniform in use, wore blue. The exigencies of active service during the civil war and the practical genius of the American soldier, already noted, tended to tone down the brightness of the blue This tendency became still more marked in the succeeding Indian campaigns the Spanish war began the field dress of the regular army, no matter what the regulations said, was, in fact, woolen shirt, trousers, brown slouch hat, shoes, cartridge belt and gun. And the soldler who kept his cartridge belt filled and his rifle in firstclass condition was not pestered on active

service with questions about the color of his clothes. The American soldier's laudable habit of thinking for himself, wherein he excels all other soldiers, as well as the wisdom of military experts, has led to the formal adoption of the earth-colored service uniform and the formal reservation of the blue uniform for dress occasions and parade purposes. The practical change, in fact, pre-ceded the change in law. And so the historic blue uniform disappears from the battlefield as a visible fact, and yet remains

in the larger field of public thought and In blue uniform the American soldier has fought since there was a United States. war in history. Blue he will still wear with pride, though not for his working clothes. For that reason, no matter what the regu-lations say, to all the world in song and story so long as the republic endures Amer-ican soldiers will still be "the Boys in

Can the Earth Explode?

From the Woman's Home Companion. We frequently hear the suggestion that the earth may some time explode from the pent-up forces within, and we often read theories about explosions of heavenly bodies, but the earth can never explode from its own pent-up forces. Under our very feet at this moment, between the earth's solid crust and the molten interior, there is a pressure exerted more than double that which is capable of being exerted by the most powerful dynamite in the world. It is a generally accepted and probably true theory that the whole interior of the earth is a molten mass of rock and metals heavier than the crust above, and upon which the crust floats in a relatively thin layer. The thickness of the earth's crust within the great continents is proba-bly from fifty to one hundred miles. If we estimate the pressure exerted by the weight of one mile of earth and rock at 10,000 pounds, which is well within the truth, then fifty miles of earth would exert a pressure of about 500,000 pounds, and 100 miles would exert a pressure of 1,000,000 pounds, to the square inch. Now, as the pressure capable of being exerted by the most powerful dynamite, exploded in a space equal to its own volume, is about 300,000 to 350,000 pounds, it is evident that if the whole interior of the carth ware filled with dynamics and exploded it would be capable of exerting a pressure only about one-therdagreat enough to raise the continent or to disrupt the crust of the M sose

The Ant-Eater.

From the Chicago News 29 The aard-vark (earth pig) of South Africa, which lives on antsi is a little-known animal. A female that was recently captured is thus described by its owner: "She was about five feet long, much resembling a pig as regards skin, hair and flexible snout. The claws are enormously powerful and excellently contrived for rapid burrowing. It is said that it possesses a greater muscular development in comparison to its size than any other animal known to man. Unfortucomparison to its size than nately, although our ant-bear appeared at first to thrive and took very kindly to milk porriidge and such-like nourishment, it probably missed a due proportion of formic acid and eventually sickened and died."

FINE SUMMER SHOES Taking a Tremendous Tumble.

Tomorrow we shall LET GO hundreds of Pairs of the Finest Shoes, you've ever bought anywhere, at lower prices than you'll have to pay for ordinary Footwear at other

We have too many of these Fine Shoes-and in our determination to open the Fall Season with entirely new lines-we are oblivious to the temporary money - loss we sustain by these tremendous Closing-Out prices.

These Prices for Tomorrow Only:

Women's \$3.50 Pat- \$2.65 ent Ideal \$2.65

hand-sewed welt Laced Boots, made of Booth & Co.'s guaranteed Patent Ideal Kid, with dull kid tops,—wide or close edge Soles,—Ask for Styles 619 and 616.

Women's \$3.00 and \$2.35 \$3.50 Low \$2.35

All our \$3.50 dull or bright Kid and Patent Leather Swell Style Colonials, with hand welt Soles.—

8 Styles \$3 guaranteed Patent Kid and fine Surpass Kid Oxford and Blucher Tles, hand-sewed welt or turn Soles.

Women's \$2.00 Ox- \$1.39 fords and

Flexible band-sewed turn and welted Sole \$2 best Vici Kid and reliable Patent Leather Oxford Ties and Juliets—in dosens of popular Styles.—Plain toes—Kid or pat-ent tipped toes,—Heels from lowest Com-mon Sense to swellest French Louis XV style.

BIG TUMBLE IN MEN'S FINE SHOES.

All our \$5.00 Low Shoes (which are in reality equal to any other store's \$6 Shoes) -and this includes the "RESILIA" ventilating Oxfords,-Kid or Patent Ideal Kid.

Shoes you ever bought, in Blucher or regular Oxford Style.—Made of choicest grades of Velour Calf, Kid or guaranteed Patent Leather.

All our \$3 to \$4.00 Tan Shoes-All our \$2.50 to \$3.50 Linen Shoes-Several popular Styles of hand-sewed \$3 Vici Kid and Patent leather Oxford Ties.

One-Day Cut in Juveniles' Fine Shoes.

Boys' \$3 \$2.15 Shoes - - \$2.15 Boys' \$3

Vici Kid, Velour Calf and Swell Patent

Leather Dress Shoes. Tomorrow at \$2.15.

Girls' \$2.50 \$1.55 Boots - - - \$1.55

Booth & Co.'s \$2.50 guaranteed Patent Ideal Kid, dull kid top, stylish Laced Boots. Sizes 111/2 to 2, tomorrow, \$1.55.

Linen \$1.25 Footwear - - 65C.

All our Boys' and Girls' \$1.25 crash Linen Laced Shoes and Oxford Ties, with stout, durable Soles, Sizes 8 to 5½ To-morrow, 65c.

Other Small-Priced Saturday Specials.

95c. Men's \$1.50 and \$2.00 white, gray and brown Canvas Oxfords and Laced Shoes.

89c. Women b and white or gray Linen Oxfords and Colonials.

48c. Boys' and Girls' 75c. to \$1.25 High and Low-Cut Shees—in broken sizes, on separate table.

39c. Men s, boy Rubber-Sole Tennis Shoes,



Cor. 7th and K Sts., 1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave., 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

NATIVE FISHERMEN SHOW LIT-TLE FEAR OF SEA TIGERS.

The Animal in Some Instances Treated as a God-Different

From the New York Sun.

The shark now, as he has always done, occupies an unique position in the Hawaiian Islands. There are numerous instances in which he was treated as a god, and it was supposed that if a mother were to feed her infant to one the child's soul would enter into the animal's body and the latter would ever after prove a friend to the family. As the Hawaiians rarely cared in the olden times to be bothered with raising their children, this was a convenient and comforting belief.

Although the waters surrounding the islands are infested with sharks, it is rarely that a native fisherman exhibits any fear of them, and the fishermen think nothing of running the most desperate chances in consider for a moment the capture of his own especial god, he has no compunctions

about taking some other man's. Five Species.

The natives divide the sharks frequenting Hawaiian waters into five species, as follows: The Mano-kanaka (man shark) is the shark god of the ancient Hawaiians. the Mano, a large white shark, and the Niuhi, the largest and flercest of all. The last two are rarely seen in Hawaiian waters. The Niuhi is said to be seen a long way off at night by the bright greenish light of its eyeballs. It only is much feared by the natives.

The hammer-headed and white-fin sharks are captured in gill nets, seines or bag nets with other fishes. The larger species are

taken equally with hook and line, as no net would be strong enough to hold them. Shark hooks are generally made of a piece of hardwood carved to the proper shape, with a piece of sharp-pointed bone lashed to the end to form the tip. Few of the looks have a barb. A Battle Under Water.

But frequently the fishermen take sharks

with spears. Diving to a favorable spot in fisherman places himself in a half-crouchwaits for the shark to appear. When one comes he darts the spear into a vital spot, if possible. Should he fail to kill the fish with the spear he watches his opportunity and completes the operation with his knife, fearlessly engaging at close quarters. Should the shark appear while he is descending or ascending a battle royal is on of the shark, as the diver is unable to at close quarters. As the native is ap-parently as much at home below the sur-face as above it his wonderful skill sometimes saves him.
Frequently the native seeks the shark

In coves and caves below the surface, after the fish has gorged itself and sleeps with its head forced into the sides of its resting place. The diver gently slips a noose around the tall and the shark is then hauled up and dispatched. The slightest false movement of the diver would startle it and he would probably regret having attacked. Yet experts have been known to capture s'x or eight sharks in a day in this manner.

Catching the Niuhi. In the olden times the catching of the

tity of the livers of the common shark would be obtained, and these, with a lit-

BIG SHARKS IN HAWAII was known to appear, and, arriving at a GUARDIAN ANIMALS A Royal Hunt.

Then the baked liver and meat would be hrown overboard, a few bundles at a time. to attract the sharks. After a few days the grease and scent of the cooked meat would spread through the water for many miles in every direction. About the third or fourth day the Niuhi would appear. Then bundles of the baked meat would be thrown out as fast as it could swallow them. After a while the shark would get comparatively tame, and would come up to one or the other of the canoes to be fed. Bundles of the liver with the pounded awa would then be given it, and it would soon become not only satisfied, but also stupefied from the effects of the awa. That would be the end. A noose being slipped over the shark's head, the fleet would anchor and set sail for home, the shark following a willing prisoner, being fed with mort of the meat and awa from time to time. It would be led into shallow water and there stranded and killed. Every part of its bones and skin was supposed to confer unflinching bravery on the possessor, while the actual captor, he who slipped the

ever after, be always victorious. Human Flesh as Bait.

noose over the animal's head, would also,

Human flesh was also formerly used as bait. The victim was cut up and left to decompose for two or three days in a barrel or tub. In olden times the use of this kind of balt was in great vogue with the kings and chiefs. It was used because it was much cheaper and more easily secured than pig or shark liver, was equally acceptable to the shark, and gave the king or chief an opportunity to get rid of any one who was in his way or to whom he had taken a dislike. Kamehameha I, the Napoleon of the group, was a great shark hunter, and kept his victims penned up near the great helau, or temple, of Mookini, near Kawaihae, Hawaii, until he was ready to

Sharks' teeth are highly prized by the natives, while the oil extracted is valuable and of good quality. The fins are fre-quently dried and shipped to China, where they are considered a great delicacy .

Milk Weed. From the Philadelphia Record.

Unemployed phllanthropists might find oc cupation during the season of flowers in rescuing unfortunate honey bees and bugs of less degree from the pitfalls of the milkweed blossoms. If you will examine these flowers any sunny day you will be pretty sure to find them decorated with a miscelabout five or six fathoms of water, the laneous assortment of struggling or dead insects, with their legs fast in the slits of the ing posture against a large coral rock and peculiar blossoms. The pollen of this common plant, instead of being a powder, as in the case of most plants, consists of sticky, waxen masses hidden within the blossom When a visiting insect thrusts a proboscis or leg into the opening of such a flower some of these masses stick to it, and the natural course is for the insect to fly to another flower and fertilize this with the adhering pollen. All insects, however, are not strong enough to extract their legs from the sticky places, and then ensues the slow torture of hanging there until death or a helping hand releases them from misery. Under the name of Virginian swallow wort our roadside milkweed used to be, and perhaps still is, cultivated in English flower gardens. Besides being beautiful it could be quite a useful plant if we cared to develop its virtues. Thus its milky juice contains caoutchouc; brown sugar has been made from the flowers; the silky hairs of the seeds are serviceable in the manufac ture of textile fabrics, as cotton is; and a fiber of good quality for ropemaking may be extracted from he stalk

King Edward's Trained Nurse. From "M. A.P."

At the time of the king's recent operation Niuhi was made a royal sport, but there the nurse who had been present to assist has been no regular Nuhi fishery for left the room on his recovering consciousnearly one hundred years. A large quan- ness, but not before the king had caught sight of her face. Directly after, he asked one of his physicians who she was, for he

SERVE THEIR MASTERS AS SHOP-KEEPERS IN LONDON.

Magpies, Parrots, Dogs and Monkeys Show Intelligence and Fidelity in Their Work.

Any one passing along a certain side street in Birmingham not so very long ago might have been witness to the rather funny sight of a full-grown man dashing out of a dingy chemist's shop pursued by an angry magpie, which was venting its wrath in loud screams, much flapping of wings and by viciously pecking for all it was worth at the fast-retreating head. As soon as the man had placed a yard or so between himself and the shop door, however, the magple quickly flew to the ground and hopped back to the shop in evident high glee at the success of its enterprise. An in-quiry at the chemist's elicited the informa-tion that "Mag" was simply performing what it took to be its duty. The bird, it seems, is usually caged, but has been cute enough, more than once, to release the hasp of its prison door in its master's absence, and to make a tour of the bottles, etc.,

forming the stock in trade. The entrance of a customer, however, al-ways calls forth "Mag's" anger, whether caged or otherwise, and on this occasion, being quite free, it demonstrated its feel-ings to such an extent that the innocent stranger thought it best to hastily retire.

A Watchful Parrot.

This is not the only case of a bird acting in the capacity of shopkeeper. There is in Reading a most intelligent parrot, which is kept at the paydesk of a small restaurant, and has been taught to call out "Here you are!" to every customer who leaves the place. The only drawback is that Polly, when in festive mood, occasionally draws the attention of customers to the paydesk upon their arrival as well as their departure, but, so far, the diners have not yielded to his soft enticings to pay twice. Polly, however, takes things in a very philosophical manner, and is quite content that his work is accomplished when he has uttered the three magic words at the top of his voice.

Dogs on Duty.

In London there are several instances of dogs acting as shopkeepers in their master's absence. At a certain ironmonger's shop off one of the city thoroughfares, the proprietor thinks nothing of going across the road for five or ten minutes to have a chat with a friend. It was during one of these five minutes that our information regarding his dog was drawn forth. The retriever, it seems, has learnt his business very well. It is quite simple. just prevents anyone removing anything from the shop in his master's absence.

Many a time has the ironmonger gone
back to find people detained by his pet,
who would not even allow them to take away their own property. A man has come in with a basket, laid it on the counter, waited a minute or so, and—no one appearing—has prepared to leave. But Carl would have none of it. He would allow him, of course, to go away, but not with the basket, and his

attitude is so threatening that few have ever cared to try conclusions with the excellent set of teeth which he reveals to good purpose when growling. The iron-monger and his dog are, needless to say, almost inseparable, and several large offers of money have failed to induce the man to part company with his chum. man to part company with his chum.

An Alert Monkey. But perhaps the most interesting of ani-

sepers in the whole of London is Jacko, the monkey of Tottenham Court road. His particular business is to mind the trunks and portmanteaus placed inside the premises of Mr. T. Goff. When we visited Jacko his day's work was cone, and he was peacefully reclining on a sofa in the back parlor, with a small dog—his par-